REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,461.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outed free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander BELLWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 11	Leave Tuticorin	19
,, Ratnagherry 12	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla 12	,, Galle	21
,, Carwar 13	,, Nesapatam	24
,, Goa 13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore 14	,, Coconada	28
,, Cannanore 15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry 16	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Calicut 16	,, Cossimbazar	30
,, Beypore 16	,, False Point	31
,, Cochin 17		Feb.
,, Alleppy 17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

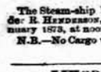
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Jan. 1873.		Feb. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 17	Leave BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee 21	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur 22	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat 24	,, Bahrein	7
,, Bunder Abbas 26	,, Linga	12
,, Linga 28	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire 30	,, Muscat	16
Feb. 1873.	,, Guadur	17
,, Fao 1	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH 2	,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander H. HEYMANS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

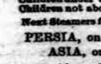
For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	38	22	8	Direct.
Port Said	38	22	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	30	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST MARCH 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer "MALAGA" will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 20th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT HOME AND WITH ALL

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. PARISH, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUORS,

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at Bhatiawad (King's Lane) Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MERHJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not sold by private contract), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, by virtue of power vested in him by an indenture of mortgage dated 26th day of September 1870, and on account and risk of the mortgagee Thucker Dhunjee Mohunjee, the following valuable landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the eastern side of King's Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47, and measuring 1933 3/4sq. yards, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Cowasji Furdoonji, on the west by the house of Dorabji Lalli, on the north by the vacant ground of Gopaldass Madhowdass, and on the south by King's Lane and stable of Jamsetjee Eduljee, situated in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and the said premises is now in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1873.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of GROUND, SITUATE at WORLEE, near NEW ROAD, OPPOSITE to MADHOW'S TEMPLE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell the undermentioned ground by public auction, at their Auction Rooms No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Babul Govinjee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Gunput Appajee—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground in which nice plantations grow, situate at Worlee, in sub-district of Mahim, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 358, 700, 22, and 23, containing by admeasurement 20814 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—

On or towards the east by the ground of Dadajee Hubhajee, on or towards the west by the Government waste land, on or towards the north by the ground of Vithoba Mahomedan, and on or towards the north by the ground of Vittoba Trimbuck, Madhowrao Dongey, Khoobhall Jugsonath and Mahomed Ally Vullud Mahomed Hoosain.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

A Consignment of NEW MISCELLANEOUS GOODS just imported, to be disposed of by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the Godown No. 10 and 14, Apollo Street, Fort, (opposite the old Secretariat, next to Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons).

On TUESDAY the 14th, and on WEDNESDAY the 15th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW MUNSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignee, at the abovementioned Godown, a large consignment of new Miscellaneous goods, just imported from England. The same comprises rich imitation fruits and flowers under glass domes and stands, double and single child's perambulators and aprons (with and without hoods), large and small sized rocking horses, children's toys of numerous descriptions, croquet games, cricket bats and balls, coloured engravings, in maple frames, a lot of oil paintings in silk frames, a lot of English Brussels carpets, velvet-pile and drugget carpets, coir door mats, albums of sizes, best Rimmel's perfumery, two cases of new stationery comprising superfine note papers, memorandum and diary books, ledger journal and cash books, a case of superior made boots and shoes, few pairs of lady's boots, sets of wire gauze dish covers, copper and brass tea kettles, leather work and jewel boxes, pieces of silk and venetian cloth for linings, sets of garden tools, leather portmanteaus, a set of rich glassware, and other miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the articles will be on inspection from Friday, the 10th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darcokhana Timber Yard—

On account and a the risk of the first purchaser Jooma Ahmed Mahomed, about 50 Tons first-class Teak Boards and Scantlings.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Noor Mahomed Gunny, about 10 tons Teak Boards and Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY, comprising a large THREE STORIED HOUSE and OUTHOUSE, situate in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy and Hormusjee Pallonjee Bottlewalla, the Executors of the last will of the late Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Bottlewalla, the following valuable property :—

All that piece of Government ground admeasuring about 457 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 313 and 316, together with the large three-storied dwelling-house and another single storied house on the back of it, standing thereon, assessed under Nos 63 and 61, and situate on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a chawl, on the west by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, on the south by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the house of Hormusjee Dorabjee Patell, and which said premises are now occupied by the Parsee Girls' School, Dr. R. J. Nadershaw, and other tenant.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th January 1873.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Manufacturers in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS, ALSO GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT, 5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MALDROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Especially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Eau. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MALAGA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Malaga.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW, called KEEPSAKE, at Matheran, for the Season.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WE have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET ; all Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and carried on between us in Kurrachee and Bombay, under the name and style of NOONAN & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st day of JANUARY 1873.—Dated this 6th day of January 1873.

W. NOONAN.
M. ROONAN.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, BUSINESS will be henceforward CARRIED ON and LIABILITIES of the late Firm MET by the UNDERSIGNED.

W. NOONAN.

6th January 1873.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.—The STEEPLECHASE COURSE on the FLATS is NOW READY for any Gentleman to ride and practise over.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLUB.

IT is proposed to have the following RACES on the FLATS on THURSDAY, the 30th instant :—

1st—Rs. 50 from the fund. For all horses. About 2½ miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weights 11 stones 7 lbs. ; previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 15.

2nd—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and country-breds. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weights 10 st. 7 lbs. for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under and 4 lbs. extra for every inch over to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 15.

3rd—Rs. 50 from the fund. For Arabs and Country-breds that have never won a race, and to be ridden by gentleman who have never won a race. About 2 miles over the Steeple-chase Course. Weights 10 st. 7 lbs. for horses 14 hands, 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under and 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over. Entrance Rs. 10.

4th—A Gold Bracelet. For all horses that have been regularly ridden lately by Ladies. Half a mile flat race. Catch weights not under 10 st. 7 lbs. for Arabs and 11 st. 7 lbs. for Australians. Riders to be nominated by the owners.

All Horses running in the above Races must be owned and ridden by members of the Services or of any recognised Club.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of 1869 will be in force.

Entrances to be sent not later than MONDAY, the 27th inst., accompanied by the Entrance Fees, to H. W. ATKINSON, Byculla Club.

W. M. TENNENT, } Hon. Secretaries.
REG. MURRAY, }

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, give NOTICE to the PUBLIC as follows :—

Having PAID OFF the DEBTS DUE BY ME, and RECOVERED those DUE TO ME, I have CLOSED (my) business and dealings. The reason thereof is that I intend shortly to go on a pilgrimage, and therefore having revoked all old wills and testamentary writings there may be bearing my signature, I (wish to) make my new will and testamentary writing. By this LAST NOTICE, therefore, I inform the people of Bombay, Tanna, Bhownuggur, and other places, that if there be any person who has a claim, or a right, or title, of any description whatever, against me, and (or I) against my property with respect to my dealings, and (or I) with respect to (my) partnership (business), and (or I) with respect to inheritance (and) share, and (or I) with respect to any claim whatever relating to Suit No. 341, and the Injunction Suit No. 467 (founded on a rule nisi) of the year 1869, and (or I) with respect to every other matter whatever, and (or I) with respect to all other matters, he should, within FOURTEEN DAYS, viz., from the 7TH OF JANUARY 1873 to the 20TH OF JANUARY 1873, give me Notice of the same through the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette*, mentioning the documents, if there be any, bearing my signature, and (or I) the signature of my vakil (or I) Vakalat (Agent or Karkoon) on my behalf, and (or I) the signature of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley on my behalf. Should any (such) person fail to give me the Notice through (either of) the above-mentioned papers within the period aforesaid, and should he (that is to say, any person whatever) concealing the documents connected with any of the abovementioned particulars, keep (or set up) a claim or title of any kind whatever on the strength of such documents against me, and (or I) against my property, and (or I) against my business, and (or I) against my testamentary writing, and (or I) in the event of my demise against the representatives (and) heirs of my property, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the same is null and void.

2. The reason of my again giving notice to the public with reference to the abovementioned Suits is, that I obtained on the 24th day and the 25th day of October 1872, from my Attorneys and from (their) Managing Clerk, Prabhu Doorwarkanath, certain information which I had been totally ignorant of (before). Therefore, with a view to obtain an explanation with respect to the same, a written correspondence consisting of the following three notes (letters) marked A, B, and C, took place between me and my Solicitors. But as I have not up to this day obtained the least information sought for (by me), I am obliged to make known all these particulars again to the public.

THE (THAKAR) DOSSA LALLJEE.

A.

Bombay, 9th December 1872.

To Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I, the undersigned, inform you that in the year 1869, you were appointed by me my Attorneys to conduct on my behalf the two following Cases, viz, Suit No. 341 and the Suit No. 467, called an Injunction Suit founded on a rule nisi, and that they were entrusted to the (late) Mr. Clerk, Mr. Doorwarkanath. In the former I was the Plaintiff and in the latter I was the Defendant ; the Bills of Costs of which I paid on the 7th of December 1869. I was given the copies of the letters in the above said Suit No. 341 up to the 5th of August 1869, the last letter bearing No. 23 ; and in the same way I was given the copies of the letters in the said Injunction Suit No. 467 up to the 25th of November 1869, the last letter bearing No. 46. But some of these letters and their answers seem to have been written ambiguously ; and in the above said Suit No. 341 there are some letters which have neither number nor date, and they appear to have been written without consulting me at all, and the copies of which are not given to me up to this date. Again I have not been furnished with copies of several letters received by you after the date mentioned in the Bills of Costs from the Defendants of the said Suit, and the Plaintiffs of the said Injunction Suit, and of their answers which were written by you without consulting me, nor have you furnished me with your Bills of Costs. Up to this day you have kept me in ignorance about all the above said matters. Therefore I request you to give me the information made in paragraph 2 of the preceding mentioned above, and inform me, by a letter within 3 days' time from the receipt of this letter, of everything relating to the said Suits done by you for me, and of which I have not been informed as yet. The reason of my making inquiries and informing you about everything mentioned above is, that on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 I was furnished with some information from your office through your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doorwarkanath. As the said informa ion did not satisfy me, and as it led me to entertain great doubts, I am obliged to trouble you with this letter, and beg to remain, yours most truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

B.

Bombay, 11th December 1872.

DOSSA LALLJEE,—With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, we have to ask you to explain a little more fully what you want to know from us, as your letter is not intelligible.

If you wish to make any charge against us, please state it plainly.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) RIMINGTON, HORE AND LANGLEY.

C.

Bombay, 13th December 1872.

To Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to the 1st para. of your letter dated the 11th instant, I beg to state that I cannot state more fully than I have done in my letter of the 9th instant. In my said letter I only wanted to know from you whether there has been any correspondence between you and my Attorneys, and the opposite parties in the said Suits, besides those mentioned in the Bills of Costs and those copies of which were given to me on the 24th and 25th of October 1872 by your Managing Clerk, Mr. Doorwarkanath.

With reference to the 2nd para. of your letter, I beg to state that I am not going to make any charge against you, but as you were my Attorneys, and as I would be bound by your acts done in that capacity, I thought it better to make inquiries and to provide against them in order that the opposite parties may not in future take any unfair advantage over me.—Yours truly,

DOSSA LALLJEE.

1873.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Judicial Commissioners.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Civil & Session Judges.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For S.C. Court Judges.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For P.S. Amins.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For District Munsiffs.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Court Sheristadars.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For District Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Joint Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For H.A. Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Assistant Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Deputy Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Sub-Magistrates.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Barristers.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Pleaders.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Attorneys.

THE MADRAS JURIST.—For Law Students.

"NO PAINS have been spared in making it perfect, and the result has been eminently satisfactory."—MADRAS MAIL, June, 1869.

"THE BENIGHTED Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record (REVENUE REGISTER) with its sister work, the MADRAS JURIST."—INDIAN STATESMAN, 15th July, 1872.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Cash.	Credit.
To the Madras Jurist [alone]	Rs. 20	24
To the Revenue Register [alone] ...	,, 10	12
To the 24 Numbers [both Publications] ...	,, 30	36
Half-yearly do.	,, 15	—

The above rates include postage.

AGENTS.

Mr. C. Foster, Foster Press, Madras.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

A BRANCH of our FIRM has been ESTABLISHED at Calcutta. Mr. H. S. HOWARD and Mr. R. M. COHEN are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM there.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for SUPPLYING STORES from 15th January to 31st March 1873, for the use of the PRESIDENCY DRAWING and LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE will be received at this Office up to 9th instant.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained and the Specification may be inspected during office hours at the Office of the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 4th January 1873.

WE have REMOVED our METAL MART STORES from CARNAC BUNDER to the COMPOUND adjoining our IRON WORKS at BYCULLA.

W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS—NEW YEAR FETE.

The ANNUAL FETE will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant. The Children will sit down to TEA at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., after which the CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS will be distributed ; followed by a DISPLAY of FIREWORKS, &c., &c ; under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, who has been pleased to notify his intention to be present on the occasion.

The Managing Committee will be glad to see all Supporters and Friends of the Children who take an interest in the Schools.

Byculla Schools, 6th January 1873.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING.)

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK : J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

BURLINGTON

HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1873,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

RE APPEARANCE OF

MR. & MRS. BENNEE,

NEE MISS FANNY RAYNOR,

Kindly assisted by

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

CAMILLE!

CAMILLE!!

CAMILLE!!

CAMILLE!

THE SUPPER,
THE PLEDGE OF LOVE,
RETRIBUTION,
THE FETE,
DEATH.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Family Tickets for three	Rs. 10
Dress Circle	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the accommodation required for each Machine.

Objects intended for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of late Guard JAMES GRAHAM, G. I. P. R., are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be RECOGNISED.

A. F. DOBBS, Captain,
Judicial Superintendent of Railway, H.H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 27th December 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS, AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,	,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS from	Rs. 25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 50 to	,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	,, 600

No. 3, Hornby Row. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CURES the worst form of SKIN COMPLAINTS, Diseases arising from Congested Liver or other impurities by vitalizing and invigorating the blood ; it thereby resists climatic influences, the infection of Measles, Fevers, and other Eruptive affect ons. SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CHEMISTS AND THE MAKER, AND WHOLESALE TO THE TRADE BY

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL HORSES ON HIRE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES IN REGARD TO A LONG PERIOD.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary ; excellent central position. Rent till 1st June Rs. 60, till 1st March Rs. 200. Apply to AP RACER, at the office of this Paper. 29th December 1872.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.

A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a upper-storied PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Ribbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for New Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land shares. Other shares and Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
					Rs.
1,50,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
50,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Exs. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	260
40,000	221½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	10	1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13	10	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,00		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	19	5	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.
9,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	225	p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
200	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co, Kurrachee
100	5 0	all	10	p.ct.	Albert king Co
250	3,000	85	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co
150	12,000	11,000	100	p.s.	Apollo Press Co
200	2,000	all	200	p.s.	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	50	p.s.	Do New
350	1,000	1,000	100	p.s.	Broach Cotton Co
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company
500	1,880	all	40		Colaba Press Co
350	9,000	all	200	p.	East India Press Co
150	8,500	all	500		Fort Press Co
300	2,000	1,800	75	p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co
200	1,000	all	200	p.	French Press Co
3	6,000	6,000	225	p.	Hydraulic Press Co
250	5,000	1,437	75	p.	Imperial Press Co
200	400	350	125	p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.
120	2,500	all	250	p.	Prince of Wales Press
200	1,000	250	...		Sassoon's Press Co
400	850	750	125	p.	Scinde Press Co
100	1,000	750	...		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited
150	2,000	all	Nill		Tinnevelly Press Co
225	2,000	1,000	200		Victoria Press, Madras
150	850	all	8	p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150	p.s.	Albert Mills Co
600	1,250	all	50	p.s.	Alexandra Spinning
502	2,500	all	100*		Alliance Spinning
100	5,500	all	...		Bombay
900	1,000	all	20*		Bombay United
600	150	150	25*		Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all			Dhurumsey Spinning
150	2,000	all	200	p.s.	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.s.	Manockji Petit's
930	1,000	all	40	p.s.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	100	p.s.	Oriental
600	2,500	2,400	216	p.s.	Royal
60	1,000	800	...		Soonderdas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105	p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
57,000	50	all	4½	p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	15	p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
1,000	50	all	1½	p.s.	Mechanics B'ldg Co.
2,000	500	all	40	p.s.	Thrasher & Co
8,000	250	all			Viegas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of D'adion.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	93	19½	do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '65	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9-16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 do. do.	1s. 11 5/8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ox. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½
Four & half per cent	103½
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 4th Jan., compared with the statement issued on 28th Dec. :—

Liabilities.	28th Dec.	4th Jan.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares at Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	50,00,000
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	296,92,415	277,94,168
Do. do. do. at Branches	22,76,787	23,44,001
Other Deposits	200,10,986	194,15,013
Post Bills	28,591	29,079
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,77,181	4,65,716
Rs.	595,60,972	571,22,977

Assets.		
Government Securities	69,85,746	68,71,570
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	22,74,724	21,79,897
Loans, on Security of do do.	8,74,826	9,18,758
current Accounts, overdrawn	1,496	2,929
Bills Discounted	92,67,042	79,84,967
Stamps	6,216	6,074
Dead Stock Rs. 4,94,693		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,693	4,19,693
Bullion	6,0 ,370	6,06,970
Cash Balances with Correspondents	17,07,888	17,62,789
Cash and Currency Notes	374,16,384	383,91,963
Rs.	595,60,972	571,22,977

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed firm, without however any change in prices. The following sales are reported :

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5	12 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,,	5	11 0
300	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ ,,	,,	5	12 0
750	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¾ ,,	,,	5	14 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,,	4	5 0
1,500	,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2	3 0
500	,,	,, T. Cloths	30 ,,	24 ,,	6 ,,	,,	3	10 0

COTTON.

The market continues very firm, and a further advance of Rs 2 to Rs. 3 p r candy may be rep rted ; the active demand which exi ted for last eigh days has, however, slackened, owing only to the advance. The sellers are unwilling to sell below our quotation, whilst the purchasers show very little di-position to buy. The following are our closing rates :—

Old Dhollera	at	Rs. 210 to Rs.	216
,, Sawginned	at	,, 238 to ,,	240
,, Compt	at	,, 218 to ,,	230
New Oomrawutee	at	,, 248 to ,,	250
,, Akote	at	,, 255 to ,,	256
,, Broach M. G.	at	,, 272 to ,,	273
,, Bingunghaut	at	,, 295 to ,,	296
,, Dholleras	at	,, 238 to ,,	240

The undermentioned purchased are reported :—

75 candies Old Dholleras (W. S.)	at Rs.	185 to Rs. 2 3
175 ,, ,, Dholleras and Verumgaum	at ,,	205 to ,, 220
75 ,, New Julgaum	at ,,	230 to ,, 252
250 ,, ,, Fazpore (1 month)	at ,,	235

METALS.

200 cwts. Yellow Metal Brazers ..... at Rs. 41½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. Myrabolns & Coir bills £2 5s. nominal. Seeds £2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice	£3 5s.	Jan. & Feb. ships.
Trieste	£3 5s.	
Liverpool	£3 10s.	
Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	
China	Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius	Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cochin, Dec. 31.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Jan. 3.
	Princess Victoria	Baillie	Liverpool, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Aden and Suez.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Amirudo	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Pellepine	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bothnia, Rhode, to Liverpool.
Ship Mahableshwur, Hackett, to London via Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malaga, to Liverpool.
Schooner Bocarry, to Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

British Monarch, 58 cases claret, Payne & Co.
British Consul, 36 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Conflict, 18 cases wine, Payne & Co.
Roodee, 27 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Canning, 6 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
City of Tanjore, 6 cases wine, Payne & Co.
Prince Oscar, 12 cases sparkling, Payne & Co.
Tagus, 12 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Anazi, 18 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 6 cases vermouth, 6 cases orange bitters, Payne & Co.
Walsano, 230 cases Brandy, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.
Saladin, 7 cases medicine, Mamodally Noorbhoy ; 127 bundles and 3,360 bars iron, Comptoir, d'Escompte DeParis.
S. Olaf, 4 cases fire engine, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co. ; 7 cases glassware, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthucky & Co. ; 3 casks glassware, Soomar Veera.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 42 bales cotton, S. Bhanjee ; 50 bales cotton, R. Martin & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, L. Ghella.
Una, s, 30 bales wool, R. Vussanjee ; 55 bales wool, K. Ramjee ; 44 bales cotton, H. Dods & Co. ; 74 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co. ; 37 bales cotton, H. Madowjee ; 44 bales cotton, J. Campbell & Co. ; 53 bales cotton, J. Dayal ; 47 bales wool and 5 bales cotton, P. Natha.
St. Olaf, s, 140 cwts. horns, R. Khimjee ; 13 bales cotton, K. Jewraz ; 300 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co. ; 100 bales cotton W. and A. Graham & Co. ; 49 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co. ; 35 bales cotton, C. Mahowdass ; 33 bales cotton, H. Goculchund ; 65 bales cotton, S. Narronjee & Co. ; 102 bales cotton, Lyon & Co. ; 46 bales cotton, K. Jewraz ; 52 bales cotton, H. Madowjee ; 41 bales cotton, H. Vussonjee ; 73 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co. ; 55 bales wool, J. O. Yajnik ; 800 packages wet dates, E. Moon & Co. ; 9 bales cotton, P. Bhugwan, Mirzapore, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co. ; 215 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co. ; 20 bales wool, D. Narronjee ; 100 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co.
Tiverton, 125 bales cotton, L. Damodhur ; 100 bales cotton, M. Hemraz.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore, s, 15 cases fishmaws, R. Khimjee ; 19 bales hides, D. G. Hooven & Co. ; 100 bundles hides, C. Lalljee & Co. ; 24 cases cardamoms, M. Leedalhur ; 3 bales skins, S. M. M. M. Pillney & Co. ; 80 cases olibanum, L. Khakey ; 47 cases olibanum, M. Jewraz ; 14 cases cardamoms, R. Jewraz ; 27 bundles hides, A. Habibbhoy ; 17 bundles hides, F. Cassumbhoy ; 30 bales hides, S. Abdoola & Co. ; 10 cases silk, K. Allidinbhoy ; 40 bundles hides, K. Nanjee ; 14 bundles cardamoms, H. Madowjee ; 40 bales skins, M. A. Soorajoodin & Co. ; 35 bales skins, S. W. A. F. N. Meera & Co. ; 5 cases gum and 44 cases olibanum, C. Nanjee ; 12 cases fishmaws, 5 bales hides and 5 bales skins, P. Damjee ; 4 cases olibanum, 18 cases peacock feathers, and 7 packages jumalgotz, H. Nanjee ; 20 bundles skins, M. Mohomed and & Co. ; 10 bundles hides, S. Mahomed and Co. ; 35 bundles skins, C. Esmail and Co. ; 13 cases fishmaws, R. Alladinbhoy ; 100 cases olibanum, J. Lalljee ; 79 bundles deer horns, F. M. Dama.
Hindoostan, s, 5 packages silk, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 50 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Memfi (s), 14 bales skins, and 5 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Kuoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 60 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mirzapore (s), 2 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi (s), 50 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore (s), 80 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi (s), 15 packages rose oil, S. H. Bagdadee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, s, 15 bundles dry fish and 2 cases bysabol, V. Goolamally ; 797 cwts. sandal wood, C. Ebram ; 10 packages hirbale H. G. Husson & Co. ; 16 bundles fishmaws, G. Somjee ; 26 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, S. S. Mamomed ; 10 bales twist and 86 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co. ; 60 bales cotton D. G. Hooson ; 9 bales cotton, R. Morledhur ; 50 bales cotton, G. Moolchund ; 47 bales cotton, V. Vuthuldass ; 400 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon ; 21 bales cotton, C. Ebram ; 67 bales cotton, S. Nusserwanjee ; 25 bales cotton, G. Cullianjee ; 23 bales cotton, S. Khanchund ; 1 case Cambay stone, R. Damodar ; 225 bundles sharkfins, G. H. J. Mahomed ; 20 packages Samuda stones, A. Budroodin & Co

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—6TH JANUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th January, 8-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Via Suez, 6th January, 12-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th January, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 35 minutes.
Via Suez, 6th January, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 21 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 6th January, 5-25 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 6th January, 3-33 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th January is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 13	0 6
,, Galle	6 30	2 5
,, Kurrachee	0 29	0 10
,, Madras	0 55	0 49

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th January, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th January, 8-35 A.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 6th January, 11-7 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right. Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Oldfield, Major, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Young, Lieutenant, 20th N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Sandwith, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Consemaker, Captain, Revenue Survey, on sick leave, from Dharwar.

JANUARY 5.

Neill, Lieutenant, 1st Bengal C. I. Horse, on duty, from Augur.
Wetherall, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 22nd N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Pedder, Captain, 8th N. I., to join, from Poona.
Alton, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, to join, from Aurungabad.

JANUARY 6.

Kilroy, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.
Anstruther, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 5.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, to Poona.
Baker, Major, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Bowers, Captain, 30th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Hire, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Caulfield, Colonel, Bengal Army, on leave, to England.
Woodcock, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate to England.
Johnstone, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Surat.
Longmore, Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd B. N. L. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Stileman, Colonel, 15th N. I., on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival.
United Kingdom	Jan. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 14	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE Mrs. BONAR DEANE will be happy to receive Visitors at a Garden Party at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY, January 9th, from 5 to 7 P.M.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Capt.,
A. D. C. in Waiting.
Government House, Parell.

THE BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will PLAY at the BYCULLA SCHOOLS, instead of the Esplanade, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

DaCOSTA—January 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edwin William DaCosta, of a son.

DEATH.

MILLER—December 22nd, at Simla, William Lort Miller, of the Indian Public Works Department, youngest son of the Rev. Edward Miller, of Bagnor, Sussex, in his 28th year.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873.

IN a recent article on the Permanent Settlement, the cost of Revenue Survey was roughly estimated by us at 40 lacs a year. The exact figures can be ascertained from the accounts annually submitted to Parliament, and the result for two years, selected at hazard, is shown below. These figures give an average of 48 lacs, or adding two lacs as the probable cost of the Berar and Mysore surveys and other surveys carried on in native territory similarly situated and not shown in the Imperial accounts, we arrive at an annual charge of 50 lacs. If 60 per cent. be added to this as representing the charges that fall directly on the people, such as forced service and labour, erection and repair of boundary marks, and the like, a total of 80 lacs, or £800,000, a year is arrived at as the cost of the Indian systems of Revenue Survey and Settlement. The total cost of Revenue Survey and Settlement yearly may be judged of from the following tables :—

Government.	1868-69 £	1870-71. £
Government of India	2,407	2,291
Oude	72,810	65,182
Central Provinces	46,259	17,229
British Burmah	3,700	4,189
Bengal	62,578	52,901
N. W. Provinces	85,952	110,076
Punjab	29,908	40,515
Madras	88,108	88,780
Bombay and Sind	100,517	91,9-7
Total	£ 492,539	£ 472,793
Add Mysore, Berar and other Surveys (probable cost.)	£ 20,000	£ 20,000
Total	£ 512,539	£ 492,793

WE have not yet acknowledged receipt of the *Indian Statesman's* "Manual and Calendar for "1873," and proceed to do so somewhat reluctantly, because unable to give that volume the welcome which it is always our desire to proffer to new undertakings. Great energy has, no doubt, been displayed in getting up this Manual in the short space of time which has been devoted to it, and so far, as also in its general arrangement and typography, it is creditable to the office from which it issues ; but more than that must be said of it before its publication can be approved. When there was an excellent publication of this kind already in the field, at a reasonable price, it is cause for regret that another should be started, which is inferior to it in every way. If there had been any falling off in the *Times of India* Calendar ; if it failed in abundance of material, or in accuracy ; we should have been glad to hail the appearance of a rival to it. Such, however, cannot truly be said to be the case. The Calendar which was already in the field is a very good one, and the price charged, whether for its smaller or its larger edition, was quite reasonable, considering the circulation open to it and the great care which must be bestowed on such a publication in order to secure its accuracy. Competition is very good in certain circumstances and within certain limits, but it is most objectionable when it is carried so far as to prevent the possibility of a good article being produced at a fair price. Every profession and every trade of great importance is protected against unlimited competition, and though it is not desirable that there should be any further legal protection for literature than the law of copyright, yet some consideration as to the call for a new publication and as to the effects it is likely to have, ought to be an element in determining whether it should be encouraged or discouraged.

Though the Calendar now before us is a fourth cheaper than the larger one produced in Churchgate Street, it is not at all a cheap r article, and we are entitled to infer that it has been got up with so much rapidity not so much by superior energy as by working on the *Times of India's* Calendar of last year. It is quite true, as has been alleged in defence, that a great deal of that Calendar cannot be considered copyright, but it is hardly an excuse for republishing a large portion of it, that that portion was to be found also in the Calendar which used to be published in this office. The fact of there being two separate publications of the same literary matter does not, of course, destroy the copyright of it. We do not, however, lay much stress upon that point, because those who cannot, or at least do not, claim copyright at law should not say much about the infringement of it. But there is more to be said against the new Calendar. It has reprinted typographical mistakes of the old in matter which ought to have been gone over carefully every year, and it has reprinted statistics of last year which do not hold good for the present, and the changes in which have been corrected in the other Calendar, and would have been corrected by that of the *Statesman* had it been brought up in all respects to the present year. To give one instance, we find the table of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in this Presidency given by the *Statesman's* Calendar for 1873 to be precisely the same as that in the Calendar of the *Times* for 1872, and not to represent the existing state of the Mission, while the table in the other for 1873 is quite different and does represent the present state of the Irish Mission. It is unnecessary to draw the inference, and such a fact goes far to destroy the credit which our contemporary has been taking for itself in this matter. At the same time we must object to such a term as "pirate" being applied to it by the people of the other Calendar. When such a dispute of a private nature and relating to property arises, it is not becoming that one of the parties to the dispute should publicly call the other a pirate. In such a case the complainant should establish the piracy in a Court of law before using such a term, and it is quite open for him to do so if he has any right to use the appellation ; and, unfortunately, this is not the first time in which the *Times of India* has erred in this way. In a previous dispute between one of its proprietors and Mr. Knight, in regard to an agreement between them, the latter gentleman was abusively accused of violating that agreement, though the legal penalty of his having to pay a lac of rupees if he did violate it hung over him, and would unquestionably have been enforced if he had violated it. Such a style of controversy cannot receive the approval of the public, and while we regret the appearance of the *Statesman's* Calendar, and have unhesitatingly alluded to its faults, we must equally condemn the terms which have been applied to it.

WHEN a very considerable number of men in an agricultural district are unable to find wives for themselves on account of a scarcity of "the "sex," and are compelled in consequence to live in celibacy, they are entitled to general sympathy. If, moreover, these men are willing to marry, and willing to pay handsomely for wives, it is a shame if they cannot have their whims and fancies gratified. According to the *Rast Goftar*, this is the prevailing condition of the young men amongst the Laiva Koonbies of Guzerat. That journal says—"At present it is a very difficult "matter to get a bride even for a large sum of "money. The scarcity is so great, that, though "the Koonbies are permitted widow marriages, "widows too are scarce, so that the poor fellows "spend their lives in celibacy." Setting aside the natural anomaly here presented to us of the excess of the male over the female population which is said to prevail amongst the Laiva Koonbies of Guzerat, is it not too bad to be unable "to get a bride even for a large "sum of money?" And how shocking to contemplate the bitter fact that even "widows "are scarce." Here in Bombay our Hindoos set to work to kick up a dreadful caste row when one of their sect, bolder than his fellows, selects a widow to be his bride ; but the Laiva Koonbies are neither so fastidious nor so cruel, since we are assured that they have unhesitatingly married up everything that is marriageable within their reach, and still they cry "give us "wives, whether widows or maidens we care "not, only give us wives."

Now in such a state of society as that in Kaira Zilla, we can readily comprehend how the girls behave themselves. The tight condition of the wife market must lend a considerable increase to the charms of the young lady Koonbies of Kaira, and make the wife-seekers very civil indeed. Patent leather boots, broad-cloth crimson bundees, and gold-striped puggrees will have been imported from Bombay ; feasts and nautches will have been given, and probably no little serenading introduced ; all to secure a good name amongst anxious mothers and expectant daughters. As dowries go for nothing, the girls will expect to be pleased in some other way if the marriageable ones are old enough to understand that sort of thing. And where the girls are too young to be courted, the mothers will accept the position of proxies and exact the utmost civility from the wooers. If ever there was anything calculated to make the Hindoo understand his position in regard to "the sex," this difficulty of finding a wife is the very thing to bring him on his knee at the shrine of beauty. We have seriously contemplated the condition of the Laiva Koonbies, and have come to the conclusion that the compulsory celibacy in which thousands of them are spending their lives is a crying shame. Can nothing be done to equalize the proportion of the sexes ? Where is the Bombay Association ? where the gallant President ? and where the invincible Secretary ? A province starving for water is nothing to a province starving for wives. A wife is a luxury only to a poor man ; the Kaira Koonbies are ready to pay large sums of money for wives, and the Bombay Association should see that they are properly supplied. It is idle to urge that there is no precedent in the records of the Association for taking up this work ; beyond all question it involves the welfare of the people of India, and the Association was established for the purpose of contributing to the welfare of the people of India. Every young Laiva Koonbie who commits suicide because he has been rejected or who runs away from his home because he cannot get a wife, heaps a moral responsibility upon the Bombay Association, and now that we have traced home the responsibility of the dreadful state of affairs in Kaira to the proper quarter, we trust there will be no delay in calling an extraordinary meeting of the Association to consider the means that should be adopted for regulating the supply of wives according to the demand. Many districts and provinces are overstocked. In Bombay lots of Hindoos revel in the joy of possessing more than "one wife "now alive," although the last census affects to know very little about Hindoo polygamy. If holding up the finger is sufficient to turn the tide of emigration towards Zilla Kaira, then is it the duty of the Bombay Association to hold up both hands to relieve the moral and social distress which prevails amongst the unfortunate Laiva Koonbies.

But the *Rast Goftar* tells this story about the Laiva Koonbies for the purpose of inducing Government to set aside Act VIII. of 1870, which provides for the registration of births—for the suppression of infanticide in fact. A petition signed by 6,000 people has been sent to Government "stoutly denying the existence of in-"fanticide among them"—the Laiva Koonbies. They "think the act a disgrace on the r "community ; they are unnecessarily taxed, and "the obligation to run to a Registrar to an-"nounce births, deaths, &c., is irksome to them." All this may be conceded, and we admire the advocacy of the *Rast Goftar*. "Not a single "instance of infanticide among the Koonbies "was recorded" during the four years in which Government officials endeavoured to trace the crime in that part of the country. Nor has a single case of child murder come to the knowledge of the *Rast Goftar*. Therefore, says our native contemporary, Government should abolish the compulsory Registration Act and relieve the Laiva Koonbies of a caste disgrace. Whether the statements of the *Rast Goftar* about the difficulty experienced by the Laiva Koonbies in getting wives are true or not we have no means of knowing, but if we accept the woeful tale, how does the *Rast Goftar* account for the unequal and unnatural proportion of the sexes which the statements imply ? There is nothing in the conditions of rural life amongst the class

day with misapplying in breach of trust a gold chain belonging to Mr. J. G. Smith. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW YEAR BLOTTING PAD.—Messrs. Gordon and Essi, transit and commission agents, have issued a novelty in the shape of a "new year blotting pad," the top sheet of which has tastefully printed on it a Calendar of the year and a few advertisements.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Upper Mahim concerning the death of a Goanese named Domingo Marzello, who was drowned in a well whilst bathing. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE BAND OF THE 83RD REGIMENT.—A Poona paper reports that the band of the 83rd Regiment will leave for Bombay on the 15th inst. May we hope that this band, which was such a source of pleasure to us when it was last here, will be stationed for a pretty long period in Bombay?

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 310 persons in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 95 were under sentences from the High Court, 189 from the Magistrates of Police, and 26 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 249 were natives and the remaining 61 were Europeans.

DESERTION.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, William Symonds, a cook employed on board the P. and O. steamship Geelong, was charged before Mr. Woodward with deserting from the ship, he being an articled seaman. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment in the common jail.

THEFT AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSIAN CONSUL.—On Saturday a man named Abdool Hajee Emaum, a karbharee in the employ of the Persian Consul, reported to the executive police that on the 1st inst., two silver mounted daggers and nine pieces of wearing apparel were stolen from the residence of the Persian Consul, Clare Road.

ENGLISH BOOTS IN SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—The newly appointed head-master of the Surat High School, Mr. G. W. Forrest, has, says the *Gujerat Friend*, issued a memorandum to the effect that no student is to sit in his class with his country shoes on, but must wear English boots. This has created a great sensation among the pupils of the school.

WARNING TO BUTLERS.—The butler in the employment of Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Surat, who was charged before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, with misappropriating his master's money, has been adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

DEATH BY BURNING.—On Sunday Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Luxmon Dhondoo, a Custom's peon, who was brought from Colaba on the 31st December suffering from severe burns. He was admitted to the hospital, where he died on Saturday. The inquiry stands adjourned till Thursday next.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a European vagrant named Julius Quade was charged at the instance of Mr. Mapp, Acting Governor of the Government Work-house, with refusing or neglecting to avail himself of suitable employment which had been obtained for him outside the work house. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

THEFT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Imam Mahomed and two others were charged before Mr. Woodard, Acting Second Mag strate; the first with stealing six pieces of long cloth, of the value of Rs. 49, belonging to one Ismael Ryamtoola; and the two others with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FOUNDERING OF A BOAT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning, at about 4 o'clock, a large boat, laden with chunam, and belonging to one Soolayman Mahomed Khan, sunk near the Worlee fort. The crew numbered five. Two landed safely at Worlee, but nothing is known yet about the three others. The body of a fisherman was picked up at Breach Candy on the sea shore, and it is supposed that it is that of one of the crew.

FALSE REPORT OF BURGLARY.—A Mussulman named Emamdeen Shaik Mohideen, residing at Parell village, and employed at Government House, reported to the executive police that on Friday night his box had been opened, and one twenty and one ten rupee currency note abstracted therefrom. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant's statement could not be relied upon, as he had a short time ago to borrow three rupees from a clerk employed at Government House for his expenses.

A HINDOO CANDIDATE FOR THE BARODA DEWANSHIP.—The *Guzerat Friend* gives out that a short time ago a young Hindoo, whose father is supposed to be a karbharee of a village at Baroda, aspired to the Baroda Dewanship, and pointed out to Government the irregularities that at present prevail at Baroda. His petition was forwarded to the Resident at Baroda, who forwarded it to H. H. Malharao. It is said that the petitioner was at once arrested by order of the Gaekwur, but the untruthfulness of this story by the *Guzerat Friend* is indicated by the statement that the man decamped to Poona.

THE MAHARAJA OF NERIAD'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—We learn from the *Surya Prakash* that the intended marriage of the Maharaja of Neriad with his newly-arrived bride from Madras has been indefinitely postponed on account of a telegram received from Maharajas Chimunlaljee and Jeevanlaljee of Bombay. The intended bride, it is believed, has turned out to be the daughter of a cobbler, and the Maharaja of Neriad was informed that if he linked himself with a woman of an inferior class, he would not only degrade himself in the estimation of his followers, but be denied all sorts of social intercourse with his castemen.

THEFT IN THE HOUSE OF A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.—We observe that on the night of the 27th December, a box containing some valuables and cash was stolen from the residence of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Mody, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kaira. Soon after the thief had carried away his booty, Mr. Bomanjee awoke and found the wooden box missing. Information was given to the police authorities, and a close search was commenced. The thief, fearing to retain possession of the stolen property, deposited it at a place near Mr. Bomanjee's bungalow and absconded.

BURGLARY IN THE TURKISH CONSUL'S HOUSE.—On the night of Saturday last, the bungalow occupied by the Turkish Consul, Victoria Road, was entered by the backstairs by some thieves, who ripped open a travelling bag, and carried off its contents with the exception of an opera glass. There were also taken from a room upstairs one silver and gold worked cap, valued at Rs. 35, one gold and silver rosary, set with sixteen diamonds, valued at Rs. 113, and a gold and silver embroidered waistcoat, valued at Rs. 35. The houses of all the servants were searched, but no trace of the thieves was discovered.

POMPADOURS CHILDREN'S FETE AT POONA.—The fête given by Colonel Clutterbuck and the officers of H. M.'s 56th Regiment on Saturday evening was one of the greatest successes of the present festive season. The juvenile community sat down at the tea table exactly at 5 P.M. It was tastefully laid out—cakes and biscuits were in abundance, and the arrangements made to serve them speedily were excellent. Fruits of all sorts were plentifully supplied, and the youngsters were eager to grasp at them. The inward man having been satisfied, out came the boys and jumped on the horses and chairs of the whirligigs, and round they went to their hearts' content. At about half-past six the bablogues were led again into the rooms, where they all sat in an orderly manner, and on the curtain of the stage being raised, the tree was first exhibited in the transformation scene of the pantomime of Jack the Giant Killer, which had a most brilliant effect and was much admired by all present. This elegant tree was decorated by Miss Bernard and Mrs. Eames, the wife of the worthy Chaplain at Ghorpooree, assisted by the ladies of the Regiment. The toys for the presentation were as varied as they were nice and valuable. Mrs. Grant kindly accepted the task of distributing the presents; Mrs. Bernard presenting, simultaneously, each child with a bag of sweets and bon-bons, and Miss Bernard holding a lottery for extra prizes. After this the visitors were directed to the side table to refresh themselves before witnessing the remaining portion of the affair—the fireworks—after which the band played "God Save the Queen," when the gathering, after spending a very happy evening, dispersed.—*Deccan Herald.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OCEUS, Nacoda, arrived on the 4th instant from Cutch with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE SHIP MAHABLESHWUR, 1,344 tons, Captain Hickett, will sail to-day for London via Madras with a cargo of 480 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP PRINCE VICTORIA, 1,239 tons, Captain Baillie, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,781 tons coals belonging to the G. I. P. R.

THE S.S. BOTHNIA, 845 tons, Captain P. L. Rhode will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 4,454½ bales cotton, 1,565 bales wool, 583½ cwts. linseed, and 403 cwts. coir yarn.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived on the 5th instant from Cochin, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Sibille, Captain Teasdale, Mr. Janardeu Gopall, Mr. Lemoss, Mr. D. Manockjee, and forty-four deck passengers.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a cargo of 80 packages indigo, 69 bales wool, 10 bundles cummin seed, and 4 cases Sind work. She brought the following passengers:—A gentleman, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE following passengers have arrived at Calcutta per s. s. Scindia:—

Mr. and Mrs. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Evershed, Miss Evershed, Mr. H. A. Rose, Mr. L. Rose, Mr. H. E. Crowdy, Master Bridge, Miss Pratt, Master Alfred Evershed, Master Evershed, Mr. E. O. Southwell, Mr. Southwell, Mr. T. Chambers, Mrs. Sunam, Mr. Opendiesen, Mr. Kimmoun, Miss Crowdy, Mr. Sowton, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. J. B. Spedding and servant, Mr. Pope, Miss Ada Ferris, Master Harry Ferris, Master Spedding, Mrs. T. Chambers, 5 third class, and 4 native ayahs.

THE S.S. MALAGA, 632 tons, Captain David Pearson, arrived on the 5th instant from Liverpool (December 2nd) via Suez Canal with the following cargo:—6 packages beef, 6 packages pork, 1 bale canvas, 3 casks paint, 310 packages machinery, 1 package shafts, 1,698 packages merchandise, 5 packages cheese, 35 packages wine, 200 casks disinfecting powder, 70 packages ale, 339 packages piece-goods, 99 cases slates, 2 cases buttons, 3 packages provisions, 1 case corks, 2 cases stationery, 4,959 bundles iron hoops, 11 cases hardware, 53 cases spirits, 32 packages private effects, 100 kegs lead, 24 cases stout, 125 packages twist and yarn, 1 qr. cask wine, 12 cases cambrics, 1 coir wire rope, 3 cases woollen cloth, 1 case velvet, 1 case piano, 2 cases saddlery, 2 cases lamps, 5,350 nos tubes, 2,675 nos sockets, 2,675 nos dies, 205 bundles spears, 100 nos caps, 2 cases glasses, and 2 cases China clay. She brought the following passengers:—Col. Hill, Major Mathews, Mr. Strettel, Captain Sandwith, Mr. Cooper, Miss Walsh, and Miss Stewart. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JANUARY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
5 38 m	4 0	Tuesday.....	7	0 22 a	4 10
6 59 a	3 1			0 45 m	1 9
6 38 m	3 2	Wednesday ...	8	1 23 a	5 1
7 18 a	3 9			2 5 m	5 6
7 43 m	2 9	Thursday	9	2 22 a	5 6
9 19 a	4 4			3 11 m	5 6
8 43 m	2 7	Friday	10	4 14 a	5 10
10 10 a	5 0			4 6 m	1 9
9 33 m	2 8	Saturday.....	11	3 57 a	6 2
10 52 a	5 5			4 37 a	6 4
10 19 m	2 9	Sunday	12	4 37 a	6 4
11 29 a	5 8			5 29 m	2 4
11 0 m	2 11	Monday.....	13	5 16 a	6 3

Moon—Full, 13th, 9 h. 13 m., P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hindostan sailed yesterday for England with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Captain A. R. T. McRae and Lieut. Col. C. M. Lo gmore.

For Venice—Mr. T. C. Harris.

She took the following cargo:—2,018 bales cotton, 215 bales wool, 137 cwts. ivory, 95 cwts. coffee, and 756 cwts. seeds.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

YESTERDAY an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the Company, 3 Dean Lane, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 10th December last. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was called to the chair.

On the proposition of Mr. Kaikhoosroo Muncherjee Heeramanuk, seconded by Mr. Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy, the following resolutions, passed at the meeting of the 10th December, were unanimously confirmed:—1.—That the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily. 2.—That Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna be appointed liquidator of the company, and that his remuneration be Rs. 300. 3.—That the said liquidator be authorized to sell and assign the land, hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights, business and good-will of this company to a company to be established in Bombay under the name and style of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, and to take in exchange for such sale and transfer 6,000 shares of that company, for distribution among the shareholders of this company, share for share, on the condition that the said Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will undertake the payment, discharge, and performance of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and obligations of this company.—The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

WE have received and acknowledge with thanks the INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for the month of January. This number has been greatly improved, and most of the improvements are of a permanent character. In the first place, a new and beautifully coloured map has been substituted for the old one. This has been prepared by one of the best engravers in London, and is, we doubt not, the clearest and most complete map issued with any traveller's guide in India—we would add with any guide we have seen in England. It is beautifully executed and finished, and we have readily found in it all the places up-country in which we are interested. The railway time-tables have been arranged in what will be found to be a much more convenient form. Formerly, the tables of each company were placed by themselves, and it was inconvenient, if not somewhat difficult, for a stranger, not well acquainted with Indian railways, to find out for himself the time at which the train would arrive at different stations on the through journey, it being necessary to turn from the tables of one company to those of another; but now the tables have been so arranged as to form in as many cases as possible through routes. For instance, the tables both of the G. I. P. Railway and East Indian Railway, forming the through route to Calcutta, follow each other, and also those of the G. I. P. and Madras Railways, forming the through route to Madras. Such an arrangement will make the guide in future more handy as a book of reference. We thank the enterprising compilers for this seemingly perfect number of their valuable "Guide," which they have issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the New Year's Day 1873. It is still sold at the low price of 8 as.—the Map being worth a great deal more than that. The increasing influx of visitors to India makes such a guide indispensable, and we congratulate the compilers of the "Guide" on their enterprise and pluck which have secured for it the success which has hitherto attended it. May it go on and prosper in the year on which we have just entered.—*Deccan Herald.*

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE NORTH OF INDIA.

THE Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has received a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 1st November last, in answer to the Chamber's letter of the 7th February last, on the subject of direct communication between Bombay and the north of India through Rajpootana. It isss follows:—

Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railway.
Simla, 1st November, 1872.

Read again—

Despatch from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, No. 187, Railway, dated 9th October 1872, on the subject of the proposed construction of railways in Malwa and Marwar, and the relative advantages of the eastern and western routes as a means of through communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.

Public Works Department, No. 1470 S—R, dated 25th October 1872, to the Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Observations.—The Government of India are now engaged in the construction of railways in northern Rajpootana from Agra and Delhi, converging at Bandikure, and thence proceeding through Jeypore to Sambar, Ajmere, and terminating for the present at the military station of Nusseerabad. From Khundwa, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a line of railway is also being constructed across the Nerbudda river up to the southern face of the Vindhyan mountains to Mhow and Indore; and the permission of Her Majesty's Government has been solicited to the construction of an extension from Indore to Neemuch and Oojein. Complete surveys for a junction between Nusseerabad and Neemuch have been made, but the Government of India are, as yet, undecided whether to complete this railway or to form an entirely distinct means of communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, by making a railway west of the Aravelli range of mountains, connecting Ajmere with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

2. The Government of Bombay and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly advocate an extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, from Ahmedabad or Veerumgaum, northwards to the neighbourhood of Deesa.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in order to give effect to the policy which has been explained to Her Majesty's Government in despatch No. 187, Railway, of 1872, has desired that a fresh series of railway surveys shall be made made, under the charge of Mr. James Collett, Superintending engineer, assisted by a competent staff to be hereafter formed.

4. The survey will be generally between Ajmere on the north and Pahlunpore and Deesa on the south, and the line should be carried through Palee. Between Ajmere and Palee the country will require especial attention as the Aravelli hills intervene, and the town of Nya Nuggur should probably be placed on the line of railway. From Palee the surveys are to be carried by Erinpoora to the south of Mount Aboo, as recommended by Colonel Keatinge, and thence to Pahlunpore, Deesa and Pahlunpore being connected by a direct line. The country south of Pahlunpore and Deesa has been carefully examined by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Engineers, and will need no further survey at present. Mr. Collett, after completing his investigation north of those places, will, with the permission of the Government of Bombay, confer with the Consulting Engineer in Bombay and with the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, in order to connect his surveys with those which have been already made. But it is to be remembered that the line preferred by the Government of India is one to proceed nearly direct from Deesa to Pahlunpore, taking the principal towns on its way. The line will differ slightly from those surveyed, and Mr. Collett should make such an examination of the country as will enable him to estimate correctly the cost of the line selected by the Government of India for trial. In this and all other cases, the Governor-General in Council wishes to have the survey of the exact line indicated and supplemented by reports, and, if time permits, also surveys of any eligible deviations which may suggest themselves to Mr. Collett, or be suggested to him by the officers with whom he is to communicate, provided such deviations do not depart from the general scope of the line of communication prescribed.

5. The cart road through Pahlunpore and the territories of the Gaekwar should be examined, and, if desirable, proposals regarding its utilization should be submitted by the Superintending Engineer.

6. Mr. Collett's investigation will be of a preliminary character, similar to that which was made in Central India by Mr. J. I. Miller, whose reports will be sent to Mr. Collett for use. No bridge or station drawings will be required, but a general plan and longitudinal section are to be prepared, showing the direction and profile of all necessary alternatives. If it be thought desirable to depart from the ruling curve of 600 feet radius, and from the ruling gradient of 1/150, substantial reason must be given in support of each deviation. The gauge will be 3' 3½". Station sites should be selected and a careful examination of the water-courses should be made, together with an estimate of the amount of water-way required for each channel.

7. The Government of India require that carefully framed estimates, under the prescribed eleven main heads of account, shall be submitted, so as to afford a comprehensive view of the probable total cost of such a railway, and it is expected that the whole project will be ready for consideration about the 15th July 1873.

8. Mr. Collett should begin work in the field without delay, and should place himself in communication with Colonel Brooke, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, and should attend to any of his suggestions with regard to the line to be surveyed which are consistent with the above special instructions. Mr. Collett should also be careful to consult all the political officers in the districts through which his alternative routes may pass.

9. Colonel Brooke should be requested to communicate with the Native States on the subject of this survey, so that the wishes of their rulers may be met, as far as is compatible with the general scheme of proposed railway communication between Ahmedabad and the North-Western Provinces.

AN AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF THE HINDOO LADY.

WE get the following curious and amusing remarks from the *Guzerat Mitra*:—

The difference between Anglo-Indian wives and Hindoo women is just as great as that between civilized England and the waste wilderness of India. The position which our women enjoy in our families, the state of learning among them, their ideas and manners, their dress and their occupations are an interesting subject of inquiry. It is true that they know not how to write or to read, pen, and in soft colours paint thoughts that agitate, the fears that move the hearts of innocent Hindoo wives who know no letters, and cannot vindicate their virtue and patience.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DROWNING AT RANGOON.—An unfortunate soldier of the name of Harding belonging to the 2/10th Regiment was drowned at the Lakes on Christmas day. It is said that no English regiment has ever left Rangoon without losing one or more men at the Lakes by drowning. The 10th until Christmas were an exception, but now they also have had a victim, and only a few days before their departure from Rangoon.—*Rangoon Mail.*

A FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—An accident followed by fatal results occurred on the 30th ultimo, near Tatta, where Major Ross and Mr. H. Mance, of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, were engaged in shooting over some strips of jungle in the vicinity of the River Indus. At the conclusion of a drive the beaters were assembling on the banks of a creek when the gun of a native resident of Tatta, who was sitting in the centre of the group, suddenly exploded—the whole charge taking effect on the left arm and breast of *his* nephew, who was standing by his side. Notwithstanding that medical assistance was summoned without a moment's delay, the unfortunate man died on the following morning from the effects of the shock.—*Sind News*, Jan. 2.

DIFFICULTIES OF A SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN KUMAON.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says—I have just heard of rather a ludicrous commentary on what I have been from time to time writing to you, on the subject of the new settlement, which has been going on for some time in this district. In a village which would seem to possess inhabitants of rather an independent turn of mind, the *rukum-walla* had made his appearance, and was imposing a rent which those interested considered more for the benefit of the Sirkar than for themselves, so since their arguments could not be listened to they in a body proceeded to apply a little of the *argumentum ad hominem*, or rather I should more minutely describe it as *argumentum ad barbam*, which was ruthlessly seized and manipulated in such a way as had an effect which other remonstrances failed to accomplish. I am assured from various sources that this is *such bat*, and conclude that the representative of British power must have looked indescribably dignified under the circumstances. It is said that *vox populi* is *vox Dei*, and justice, sooner or later, usually attends it.

A PICTURE FROM THE CAMP AT HASSAN ABDUL.

A LETTER from the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul states that all the Generals are in their several camps ready to receive their troops, which are daily arriving. General, Tombs is at Hassan Abdul; General McMurdo at Gondah near to Attock; General Macdonnell at Jellalia; Colonel Wright at Shamshabad; and Colonel Arbuthnot at Hamid. There will be at first six distinct camps, *viz.*, 3 Infantry Divisions, 1 Cavalry, 1 Horse and Field Artillery, and 1 Mountain Artillery. Each body will be under its own chief to work as he may think best, according to the nature of the ground and the requirements of warfare.

The country is not the gentle easy country of the Delhi Camp of Exercise, everything being on a vast scale—mountains, plains, rivers, ravines, and broken ground worthy of the grand neighbourhood of the Himalayas.

Rain has fallen, and the haze which had obscured much of the scenery has been dispelled, and the curtain has lifted to some magnificent views of the vast plain away to Yusafzaie and the valley of Peshawur—the snowy mountains of Cabul, while up the gorge of the Indus the snows of Gilgit and the neighbourhood of Nangaparbat are dimly visible. The panorama is already one rarely seen. Tents in the foreground, tents stretching away to Attock, and in a great curve out beyond Hazro and the country along Hassan Abdul, 9 or 10 miles back on the road to Rawul Pindee, and at Jellalia towards Tubeli, where there is the ferry over the Indus from Yusafzaie to Haripore. The tribes from the borders of Swat may almost discern the stir at their feet, and are perhaps cogitating amongst themselves whether their hour is come, or whether it is, as the feringhi General has declared, only a big school to teach his soldiers how to fight.

The regiments and batteries have nearly all fallen into their allotted places. Detachments are busy, and manœuvres are being devised and discussed on ground which nature seems to have made to be fought over, at least to soldier eyes.

Already the Sappers have stretched lines of telegraph connecting every camp. Post Offices have been established, bullock trains are depositing their freight. Commissariat stores are being massed. Hospitals have been established in the buildings at Lawrencepore where the Head-quarter Camp has been pitched, and the unceasing horn and roll of wheels proclaim that Mr. Faichnie's duks are actively bringing up officers to join their corps, or the umpire staff, or visitors.

Every day the plot thickens, and by New Year's day all the great spaces will be peopled, and the thoroughfares thronged, and the din and noise of manœuvre will have commenced. Say not that there is little in all this. Until the swords of all the nations are beaten into ploughshares, we must study the art of cutting throats, and these large Camps of Exercise form the only means whereby we can keep up a high standard of such education.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been to Attock, and minutely examined all the neighbourhood, and down the Indus, and arrauged for some of the choicer manœuvres which will take place towards the end of the campaign.

There is about Attock a great variety of physical geography, big rivers, mountain gorges, and defiles, plains and undulating ground, besides a bridge carrying on, perhaps, the finest road in the world over the Indus—these and the mediæval stronghold of Attock itself will doubtless be utilised by His Excellency to give the troops an opportunity of taking part, in a form very near the reality, in operations of the highest military interest.

The results of the present camp will be more valuable than those of the Delhi Camp; for, added to the experience gained at the latter, the country here is on a grander scale, and better adapted to test the skill and readiness of commanders.

The weather is charming, and all are in the best of health and spirits.—*Englishman*, Jan. 4.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS AND CHAPLAINS.

THE following are the Regulations for the provision of pensions for the widows and orphans of Military, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Officers in the service of the Government of India which came into force on the 1st inst.:—

1.—Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian establishment not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds:—

Officers of the Staff Corps.

Officers of the Indian Medical Department.

Chaplains.

2. Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st of January 1873 may provide pensions for his family under these regulations, or not, at his option.

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January 1873, must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. Any officer with whom, by Regulation 2, it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these Regulations, but who does not before the 1st July 1873 intimate his intention to make such provision, will, thereafter, be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not, before the 1st July 1874, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family under these Regulations, will not be allowed to do so, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council.

5. For the purposes of these regulations, officers are classed as follows:—

Class I.—General Officers and Inspectors General, Medical Department.

Class II.—Lieutenant-Colonels, Archdeacons, Deputy Inspectors General, Medical Department, and Surgeons-Major.

Class III.—Majors, Senior Chaplains, and Surgeons.

Class IV.—Captains, Junior Chaplains, and Assistant Surgeons who have served the Government of India for more than six years.

Class V.—Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons who have served the Government of India for less than six years.

6. The pensions provided under these Regulations are payable monthly in India, and quarterly in England, and to date of death.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant.

Table I.—*Pension to a widow during widowhood according to the class of her Husband at time of his death.*

	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Amount of pension of widow...	£ 160	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40

Table II.—*Pensions to the Orphan children of all classes alike.*

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To females only from age of 21 years for life or till marriage.
Amount of pension to each orphan	£ 10	£ 20	£ 30	£ 45

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his of her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

10. Contributions will be deducted by paymasters or other disbursing officers from the pay abstracts of officers contributing.

11. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans, in twelve monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

Table III.—*Donation on Marriage.*

Class of Contributor.	On entering the service of the Government of India married or on marriage or re-marriage.		On promotion to a higher class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Class I	4,000	384	750	72
,, II	2,000	192	375	36
,, III	1,000	96	250	24
,, IV	500	48	125	12
,, V	250	24	.....	.....

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the wife be less than the age of the husband by twelve years or more, then the donation on entering the service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage, shall be regulated by the following table:—

Table IV.—*Donation of an officer entering the service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage, when the age of the wife is less than the age of the husband by twelve years or more.*

Age of husband.	Classes IV and V.		Class III.		Class II.		Class I.			
	Wife younger than husband by									
	12 yrs. & and not more than 15 years.	More than 15 years	12 years, and not more than 15 years.	More than 15 years.	12 years, and not more than 15 years.	More than 15 years, and not more than 20 years.	More than 20 years.	12 years, and not more than 15 years.	More than 15 years and not more than 20 years.	More than 20 years, and not more than 25 years.	More than 25 years.
29	278										
30	303										
31	356										
32	41	333									
33	470	*									
34	533	333									
35	606	437									
36	671	543									
37	746	651									
38	825	761									
39	908	876	1,148	1,091							
40	996	992	1,271	1,236							
41	1,088	1,101	1,401	1,428							
42	1,18	1,218	1,551	1,641							
43	1,279	1,337	1,698	1,777	2,110						
44	1,38	1,458	1,860	1,990	2,305	2,377					
45	1,488	1,580	2,009	2,136	2,530	2,691	2,707				
46	**	...	2,171	2,320	2,814	2,984	3,047				
47	...	...	2,34	2,507	3,08	3,256	3,365				
48	...	...	2,518	2,696	3,320	3,508	3,660				
49	...	...	...	...	3,521	3,737	3,933				
50	...	...	...	...	3,892	3,947	4,183	4,499	4,813	5,100	5,136
51	...	...	...	...	3,832	4,135	4,410	4,559	4,973	5,3	5,390
52	...	...	...	...	3,941	4,302	4,615	4,638	5,144	5,513	5,593
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,735	5,324	5,738	5,831
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,85	5,515	5,976	6,218
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,984	5,715	6,226	6,515
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,136	5,925	6,489	6,823
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,307	5,166	6,761	7,142
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,496	6,367	7,057	7,472
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,702	6,816	7,382	7,813
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,928	6,866	7,693	8,166

* The fine is less in this case, and in some other cases when the disparity of age is greater owing to the increased probability of the second marriage of the wife.

EXAMPLES.—A Captain, aged 37, marries a lady aged 22: the difference of ages is 15, and the marriage donation is Rs. 748.

A Colonel, aged 54, marries a lady aged 29: the difference of age is 25, and the marriage donation is Rs. 5,975.

Table V.—*Donation on the birth of a child, and on entering the service of the Government of India, for each child then living. By all classes.*

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£
For a son	156	15
For a daughter	250	24

Table VI.—*Monthly contribution by every officer according to his class.*

Class of Contributor.	By each Married Officer.		By each Officer who is unmarried or a widower.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s. d.	Rs.	£ s. d.
Class I.	50	2 10	25	1 4 0
,, II.	40	2 0	16	0 15 4
,, III.	30	1 10	12	0 11 6
,, IV.	20	1 0	7	0 6 8
,, V.	10	0 10	4	0 3 10

Table VII.—*Additional monthly contribution for each child living on the first day of the month.—By all classes alike.*

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs. a. p	£. s. d.
For each son	1 0 0	0 2 0
For each daughter	2 8 0	0 5 0

13. If a contribution or donation be not paid at due date, interest will be levied thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

14. A married officer admitted into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, or of his marriage thereafter, or of the birth of a child, born in wedlock, or of the death of a wife or child within three months of the occurrence to the Controller of Military Accounts of the Presidency in Forms B, C, D, and E, annexed to these Regulations.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is thirty days old, no payment in respect to it will be required under Regulation 12.

Posthumous Child.

16 A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table V, which may be recovered by twelve monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England. The report of the birth of a posthumous child must be made in Form D, the last sentence being omitted.

Commutation of Contributions.

17. An officer who desires to complete his payment during the term of his service in India, so as to be exempt from contributions after his retirement, will be permitted to do so at rates to be determined by the tables appended to General Hannyngton's report, dated London, 7th June 1870, or by any other tables that may be hereafter substituted therefor by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

18. An officer may, at any time, commute his future payments into a single payment, the amount of such payment being regulated by the same tables.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture; but if she again become a widow, she will become entitled to pension again as widow of her first husband, or, if her latter husband have been a contributor, then at her option, as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

21. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations) have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian is held responsible. The following table gives the commuted values of such pensions:—

Table VIII—*Showing the present value of the Pension of a Male Orphan according to his age.*

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
0	129	106	81	56	28

THE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

(*Englishman.*)

One of the most important propositions made by Mr. Heeley in his Jail Report refers to a new system of classification of prisoners. Briefly expressed, the change involved is one from a classification according to offences to a classification according to character. That this is an improvement in theory, we think there can be little doubt. Everyone must agree with Mr. Heeley that the mere crime for which men are convicted is not sufficient, in itself, to determine their prison treatment; that a notorious burglar may be convicted of a petty assault, but his influence on petty criminals would be as dangerous as that of a person convicted of burglary; and that the treatment of such a burglar should not be less severe than that of a previously well-conducted man impelled to commit a burglary by hunger. But it seems to us that, in practice, enormous difficulties must attend any attempt to classify prisoners according to character; and that, in the absence of any certain standard, the system would be very likely to open the door to most serious abuses. As to character outside the jail, in the present state of our criminal administration there would, in three cases out of four, be no possibility of ascertaining it. The absence of previous convictions would be but a blind guide, while reference to the local police would be worse than a blind guide, for their report would generally depend upon the liberality of the convict's family. Mr. Heeley, however, proposes that study of prisoner's characters in jail should ordinarily precede and determine their classification. All, but known habitual offenders are to be confined in separate cells, and watched till their characters are discovered; and when the discovery has been made, they are to be drafted into the black or the white flock, according to the result.

This arrangement is open to the obvious objection that confinement in a solitary cell would afford the worst possible opportunity for study of character. We know, indeed, of only one or two mental characteristics regarding which even an approximate judgment could be formed under such circumstances. To elicit the rest, contact of the prisoner with his fellows would be absolutely indispensable. Then how long are prisoners to be subjected to solitary confinement, the most terrible of all kinds of punishment, merely because their true characters do not happen to be known? Mr. Heeley speaks of the old system of classification as a "counsel of perfection," though as it went entirely on the character of the offences committed, it is, according to his own showing, scarcely entitled to this description. However that may be, he says it cannot be carried out, and, being inflexible, leaves no alternative between the perfect system and chaos. We admit this, but we cannot think that Mr. Heeley has discovered the true solution of the difficulty.

THE POLITICAL DISQUIETUDE IN TURKEY.

(*Times.*)

Although no very striking incident calls popular attention to the state of the Turkish Empire, the recent tenour of public affairs is not unworthy of notice. We cannot avoid the impression that the general aspect of things is unfavourable. The country itself makes progress, and the tranquillity which has followed the collapse of the Greek propaganda has been a political benefit of untold value to the Empire. There is little to be said against the administration of Turkey so far as it is negative—that is, so far as it leaves the Sultan's subjects alone, which it does to an extent that might be imitated with advantage by more civilized States. It is of the intrigues of the capital that we have to speak—the rise and fall of those great personages below whom, deep in obscurity, the trader and the peasant accumulate their petty gains;—it is of Ministerial changes, diplomatic influence, revolutions in the order of a dynasty, and all that make up the higher politics. Unhappily, these things, which affect the public prosperity everywhere, are of pre-eminent importance in Turkey, where the power of the Sovereign is almost absolute, and where very much depends on the confidence of foreigners. The fact is that there is at present great disquietude at the conduct of public affairs. Turks and Christians, natives and foreigners, are waiting in uncertainty and amazement, not knowing what is to come next, and fearing that the future has some serious calamity in store for them. The course of affairs is not only beyond their control, but beyond their comprehension; they feel as if they were the sport of some mysterious and capricious power which might at any time show the malignity which has inspired it. It is not now a question of Christian discontent; the whisperings and the murmurings of all creeds and classes prove the apprehension to be general.

The tendencies which have led to this state of affairs have been in action for several years, and most strongly since the removal of Ali Pasha from the scene. Unless the general conviction be unjust, they have their origin in the self-will of the Sultan and the terror he inspires among those who serve him. Never was master obeyed more implicitly than this Prince, who was taken a few years ago from seclusion and placed upon the throne of an Empire which needed the shrewdest judgment and the largest experience. He has had his own way to an extent which circumstances never vouchsafed to his brother, and it must be confessed that his use of power has not been altogether unreasonable. As a man of energy and spirit he was indignant at the subservient position which Turkey occupied in the world, and he set his heart on military strength and political independence. Thanks to the boundless wealth of European investors, he has been in a great measure enabled to attain his objects. He is able to treat on equal terms with friends and enemies; and no one can deny that whatever increase of power a weak State can obtain from extensive armaments by land and sea is possessed by Turkey. The Sultan seems to have been encouraged by the success of his own projects to enforce his personal will in every department of the Administration. No one in the public service has had the courage to resist, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how resistance can be effectual, since both in theory and practice the Sultan makes and unmakes Ministers at his pleasure. The concern and disquiet to which we refer have been excited by caprice apparent in recent acts. The Sultan not only governs, but governs after such a fashion that his subjects cannot trace the clue to his designs. Ministers rise and fall and rise again; Governors are appointed and disgraced in obedience to impulses which no one can follow. The counsel of his legitimate advisers is a nullity, for he dismisses these advisers as easily as he would discharge one of his household. We have from time to time called attention to the Ministerial changes at Constantinople, the last of which was the dismissal of Midhat Pasha, who had been appointed only three months before amid public demonstrations of joy. But the changes in the office of Grand Vizier give but a faint notion of the Ministerial changes in Turkey. Since Ali Pasha's death there have been three new Grand Viziers, three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, five of War, seven of Marine, five of Finance, seven of Police, two of Public Works, four of Public Instruction, two of the Civil List, two of Posts and Telegraphs, two Sheik ul-Islams, two Presidents of the State Council, three Ministers of Evkaf, or lands held for religious uses, four Grand Masters of Artillery, and three Ministers of Commerce. The administration of the provinces has been equally unsettled. Governors have been made and unmade with such rapidity that in the 23 vilayets into which the Empire is divided there have been 72 changes of office within the same period. Men are sent from Constantinople into a decorous banishment at the extremities of the Empire, and officials are turned from one province to another for reasons which neither they nor their friends can ever penetrate.

It is remarked at Constantinople that this unhappy condition of the Government has been contemporaneous with a supposed intimacy and confidence between St. Petersburg and Stamboul. The Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, who frequently finds a pretext for a personal interview with the Sultan, does not confine himself strictly to the affairs of his own country. It is, of course, difficult to believe that Russia or any other country can have an interest in promoting wild and senseless changes among Ministers and Governors, and we must rather refer these to the personal caprice of the Sultan and of some more obscure advisers; but we cannot but be struck with the coincidence that the Sultan's excessive use of his authority coincides in time with the supremacy of a particular Embassy. If the Sultan be led to claim for himself the position of a pure autocrat, and to treat all his counsellors, high and low, as so many domestics, to be commanded and used and dismissed at his own pleasure, he being the one and only governor in his Empire, this is a doctrine which would not come from either of the Western Embassies, nor even from the Turkish statesmen and officials of the present generation. Under the late Sultan, though the Empire was weak and the administration in many respects corrupt, there was continually growing up that respect for usage and political tradition which is the first element of Constitutional freedom. In the first years of the present Ruler deference was paid to the same principle. It had been inculcated during many years by the best European advisers of successive Sultans, and especially by the British Ambassadors. The latter, full of Constitutional ideas, would never have hesitated to warn the Sultan against degrading the high office of Grand Vizier by sudden and unintelligible changes. Where such a cheapening of honours and such a dragging of official insignia through the dust have occurred in European countries, it has been the work of popular violence and inconstancy. Where it depends on the policy of a Sovereign it may be more easily guarded against, for there is only one man to be convinced, and that one has a natural pride in the dignity of his Government. This leads us to ask whether all British influence is extinct at Constantinople, and whether amid these excesses of power the voice of the representative of England is ever heard. We do not advocate any undue interference in saying that when a country for which England has fought and bled, and become surety to fight and bleed again, is a prey to such caprices as have been exemplified in the late government of Turkey, there is a fit occasion for temperate representations. Let the Embassy remember the enormous pecuniary and political interests of England in the East, and also call to mind that so costly an establishment was not designed as a sinecure.

ENGLISH COOKERY.

(*Queen.*)

To begin with the roast beef of Old England. The preparation of this famous viand demands reckless extravagance, not only in quantity, but quality—not only in meat, but in fuel. None but the most expensive parts of the ox are deemed fit for roasting; these are frightfully reduced in weight by that operation, and valuable properties of the bones are almost entirely lost. Roast beef, always costly, become trebly so when cooked for a small family. It is not at all unusual to see a piece of beef, weighing ten or twelve pounds, roasted for a dinner of four or five persons. The loss entailed by having cold meat—especially so unconvertible a meat as cold beef—standing over day after day is immense; and the huge block of meat which, by the aid of a little patient cookery, would have yielded four satisfactory repasts, barely suffices for one banquet of hot roast, and meal (I cannot call it dinner) of cold meat. It must be confessed that roast meat is not only appetising but wholesome, and that the whole bill of indictment against the roast of Old England amounts to no more than this—that it is dear, abominably dear. It is only fair to say that it is generally very well dressed, and that if the *dictum* be sound that a true ruler of the roast must, like the poet, "be born, not made," this realm of England is much favoured by having so many of her children born with a fine natural aptitude for roasting.

Dismissing the national roast with the reflection that it is good, but dear, let us for one moment consider the one other great national mode of cookery—boiling. This absurd process not only deprives the joint of its *sapid* properties, which exude into the water (carefully thrown away), but gives us a comparatively tasteless hot joint, and a cold one utterly flat and insipid in its rough state, and entirely incapable of being converted into an eatable dish by any known method of cooking up. Immeasurably inferior in this respect is boiling to roasting, inasmuch as something can be done with all roast meats, while cold boiled meat amply verifies the humble adage that "What is 'biled' is 'spiled.'"

Many of the defects of English cookery are directly referrible to an absurd prejudice in favour of what is called "plain and wholesome food." This fallacy is much akin to the well-worn delusion that "beauty is only skin deep"—the fact being that, *prima facie*, good-looking people are just as likely to be good as those less favoured by the Graces. "Give me plain food!" shouts the Briton, and the food is plain with a vengeance, but the wholesomeness is by no means so apparent. Take for example a piece of boiled beef. As a preliminary operation, this block of flesh has been subjected to the action of salt and saltpetre, and has probably been allowed to lie sopping in brine for many days, in order to effect as far as possible the extraction of the juices of the meat, and to ensure the sufficient toughening of the fibre. When the meat is hard enough it is withdrawn from the brine, is often soaked to get rid of superabundant salt, and is then boiled. The result is a huge mass of indigestible matter, excellent no doubt for any purposes, such as carving snuff-boxes, cigar cases, and comical heads for walking sticks, but utterly unfit for importation into the human stomach. On the principle of piling Ossa upon Pelion, and as if the so-called beef were not in itself sufficiently difficult of digestion, carrots (often underdone), stony potatoes, "stodgy" dumplings, and a brick of vilely-cooked greens resembling a slab of *verde antique* are added to the deadly banquet. Admitting that the hardy stomach of a reaper could digest such a ponderous meal, it must at once be evident that all the energies of a powerful *physique* would be required to effect the single operation of digestion. Nature generally undertakes the work nearest at hand, and until this same weighty business of digestion is disposed of, refuses to permit the energies of the patient to be diverted to any other object.

As a dry matter of fact, a heavy, coarse meal is just as powerful an agent for reducing brain-power to absolute zero as the traditional "pot of beer" itself. Compelled to make a tremendous effort, nature struggles desperately to achieve the unwarrantable task imposed upon her, and, as a matter of course, all brain-work must be suspended for several hours. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the enormous loss of time involved by the barbarous meals too often indulged in by the Briton. An apoplectic torpor creeps over the sufferer, who either sinks into a stertorous slumber, or is driven to the consumption of those "aids to digestion" which sooner or later must infallibly destroy the ill-used organ that they are too often called upon to assist.

I am only too keenly alive to the painful fact that these doctrines of mine are unpopular. I have known men who "liked to feel that they had dined." Once upon a time I entertained a visitor from Sheffield, and, as he was always raving about the steaks of Hallamshire, I gave him one day a steak of steaks, cooked in the most approved fashion. He liked his dinner—praised the juiciness of the steak and so forth—but after the lapse of a couple of hours, complained that the London steaks were "nobbut sir," that I had trifled with him, and that, although he had consumed a steak nearly a foot long, he felt as if "he had had nowt." "He liked," he said, "to feel his steak," and I can only come to the conclusion that he liked it tough, and that a fair fight with the demon of dyspepsia suited the robust organization of Hallamshire "folk."

Before any attempt can be made to introduce an elegant and economical system of cookery into the British Islands, it will be necessary to disabuse the minds of our countrymen of one cardinal mistake—that only those joints which are designated "prime" are fit for human food. The almost inexhaustible catalogue of insular prejudices contains no more extravagant blunder. If our reckless treatment of wholesome food have brought us to this pass, that we must call upon what the Germans would term the "Kochgeist," for aid, that benevolent spirit will show us how to get as good a dinner out of a brisket—nay, a shin of beef or an ox head—as can be evolved from the primest cut of wing rib or knightly sirloin.

The humble "cut" only requires proper treatment to become excellent eating; and I am inclined to attribute the popularity of "prime joints" to the fact that it is almost impossible to thoroughly spoil them by the most barbarous attempt at cooking. Cheaper pieces require some aid from cookery; and, as I well know that it will be remarked that it is easy to cavil at existing evils, but not so simple to propose a remedy for them, I feel, in advocating a system of soup, bouilli, and stew, much as did the old Greek who ventured to propose a new law with a halter round his neck. I will take the dish denounced by Major Pendennis as a "d—d scrag of mutton." How is a neck of mutton usually treated in England? It is simply boiled, and, when taken in conjunction with turnips and the spotted bill-sticker's paste called caper sauce, presents about as uninviting and tasteless a dish as can well be imagined. More over, it is almost impossible to get it served hot, as the superabundant fat solidifies in a moment. The fragments which "stand over" are simply good for nothing. Most of the life-sustaining properties of the meat have been washed out into a feeble broth—generally thrown away—and the residue is worthless, except to the tallow-chandler.

Treated skilfully, however, and neatly served with the magnificent vegetables for which England is justly famous, the despised joint may assume the form of dainty cutlets gracefully reposing on a bed of carefully stewed (not barbarously boiled) vegetables, or may appear in one of the myriad forms of mutton stew broth, regout, or haricot. Of all forms of cooking, the stew is the most economical. A piece of meat stewed with onions, carrot, celery, tomatoes, leeks, peas, beans, or indeed with any or all of the vegetables in season, properly selected and in due proportion, will go twice as far as the same bulk of meat roughly boiled and served with coarsely cooked greenmeat.

Japanese Tea Houses.—The anticipations formed by nearly every one when they heard of the good intentions of the government to discontinue making the "Tea Houses" contribute anything in the shape of revenue, have been considerably shaken during the week by the announcement that these establishments will be continued upon what may be termed a voluntary system. The inmates are to be free from control, but they are all to be subject to a licencing fee ranging from dirs. 1½ up to dirs. 2 per month for the singing girls. However much a government might be disposed to connive at their existence, it would be much better for them to ignore them altogether, by refusing to accept any such *filthy lucre* as revenue from any such disreputable sources.—*Nagasaki Express.*

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The decree of the Emperor of Germany prohibiting the Prussian Railroad Companies from transporting emigrant passengers unless full rates are paid both for them and their baggage, is intended to check the tide of emigration which is flowing towards the United States from all parts of Germany. That this arbitrary increase of the cost of railroad transportation will not even temporarily check the trade of emigration is apparent from the single fact that the advance in wages throughout Germany since the close of the war against France places the mechanical and agricultural classes in a better condition to pay the increased fares than they were a few years ago to pay the reduced rates. No person who has really resolved to seek his fortunes in another land will be prevented from doing so by this advance in passenger and freight charges. Indeed, the chances are that it will only fire the people with a still deeper hatred of the arbitrary policy that would thus attempt to shut them out from all hopes of the better future to which they aspire. There is also another consideration. It is by no means improbable that the determination of the Government of Germany to throw all possible obstacles in the way of emigration, and the penalties hanging over those who may in this way evade the laws of military service, may lead to serious complications between the Governments of the United States and Germany at no distant period. Recent accounts from Germany concur in representing that it is the intention of the Government of that country to enforce, no matter at what period of time, the full penalties of the conscription law against all persons who may return to their native country. If this means that American adopted citizens travelling in Germany are liable to be thrust into gaol as a punishment for offences of which international or treaty law takes no cognizance, then there could be no question as to the duty of our Government to protect them at all hazards. It involves the whole principle of the right of persons to select their nationality, which has been always maintained by the Government of the United States, which involved us in one great war, and which has been finally and fully conceded by the Government of Great Britain, the most tenacious Government in the world on that point. For the rest, this anti-emigration decree of the Emperor of Germany affords another evidence, if any were needed, of the neglect, even by the most enlightened Governments, of the teachings of history as embodied in the plainest principles of political economy. For it is manifestly no less absurd to make iron and woollens artificially dear than it is to make railroad freights artificially dear; and the people and government that raise a Chinese wall against the free movement of commodities should be the very last to attempt to batter down the scarcely less preposterous German barriers against the free movement of population.—*New York Daily Bulletin.*

THE MEAT QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

An interesting meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday in relation to the meat question. Dr. Lancaster, the coroner for the western division of Middlesex, presided, and among those present were Mr. Wren Hoskyns, M.P., Mr. H.B. Sheridan, M.P., Dr. Edward Smith, of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, Dr. Septimus Gibbon, the Rev. W. Baird, Mr. D. Tallerman, Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Dr. Fentrell, Major Snells, General Hamilton, and many representatives of Colonial and River Plate interests. The meeting was called to inspect meat brought from abroad preserved by a new process, so as to bring the carcases of sheep and bullocks to this country in a fresh condition; in fact, in the same condition as meat sold in a butcher's shop. The meat exhibited, which was cooked and raw, was certainly as fresh as meat only just killed, but it was not superior quality. It was explained that, in order to test the invention, some sheep had been killed at Marseilles and shipped to London. Some 21 days had been occupied in the voyage, and the meat had been taken from the ship by Tallerman's Australian Meat and Produce Agency Company, by whom it had been presented. The inventor of the process which consists in dipping the meat in melted butter and then packing it in salt, is M. Mariotta, a Frenchman. Mr. Tallerman stated that his company only acted as agents for the meat, and it was estimated that good meat could be sold here wholesale for about 3½d. a pound. Dr. Edward Smith considered that a great boon would be conferred on the public if the meat could be sold for 6d. a pound. Dr. Lancaster was of the same opinion, and pointed out the great advantages derived from the Australian tinned meats, as abundantly shown by Mr. Douglas, of the Marylebone Workhouse. Some gentlemen from food-growing countries stated that great saving would be effected by the invention, for carcases could be brought from the Continent without the cost of keeping the cattle, and without the extra freight of offal. The meat is said to have been preserved for about six weeks.—*Times.*

CAVALRY FIELD DUTY.*

(*Times.*)

A great service has been done to the English Army by the translation of the excellent work of Major-General von Mirus. At a moment when cavalry officers are searching for every help to the study of their duties in the field, Captain Russell gives them the opportunity of reading in their own language some of the best and brightest thoughts on the subject which have ever been written. Though German in its origin, the book is equally applicable to other armies as to those of Germany, and it is certain that English cavalry—worthy now as ever of its old renown—need but study the principles laid down by General von Mirus, carrying them out with the slight modifications demanded by the difference in our drills, to place themselves in the very front of progress, and become, what they should always be, masters in the art of mounted warfare. It is true that there are other ideas prevalent, begotten in a time when the military world was asleep, and fostered by popular novelists, who represented the English cavalry officer as something between an effeminate Don Juan and a cool ruffian, his only point of honour being to pay his gambling debts, his only studies the *Racing Calendar* and French novels. Such accusations need no refutation now, but before such books as that of General von Mirus can be accepted as suitable for the army of Great Britain, appealing as they do again and again to the honour of the soldier and to his intelligence, it is necessary to notice two most inconsistent but widely spread notions concerning non-commissioned officers and privates. It is said, on the one hand, that soldiers must not be made intelligent lest they should lose their discipline; and, on the other, that German ideas on war are only applicable to intelligent troops like the Germans. The former of these ideas has been disproved again and again, the second is unhappily strengthened by the prevalent fashion of regarding soldiers as men who sell their bodies and blood for money, and only think of making the best bargain they can for their own interest. Never was there a baser libel. Were it true we might count the months of our national greatness, for men only actuated by the desire of gain could never be trusted to give their lives for their country; but it is not so. Nor is the private even at all so stupid as he is sometimes represented to be. Not much cleverness can be expected from men whose whole existence is spent in one unvarying and monotonous routine of barrack square drills, but examples are not wanting to prove that he becomes bright and self-reliant under proper training. We do not speak of school learning. Useful as this undoubtedly is, men may read perfectly and write with ease, yet be foolish in the field. But train them as some regiments are now trained, as General von Mirus would train them, and they soon show that they are deficient neither in intelligence nor in common sense, nor in quickness in emergencies. Above all, the sentiment of duty is as firmly implanted in the army now as it was in the days of Wellington. Three words express the tone of three noble armies:—The French fight for glory, the Germans for honour, the English for duty. Such, at least, are the term used for their officers. Is there so much difference between them? No fighting worth having is ever done for money, because no money will buy a man's life. That recruits enlist for the sake of pay is likely enough, but the whole training of the soldier tends to emancipate him from the idea of barter and imbue him with a sense of honour. Wherever this is neglected that work is ill done, and the product is untrustworthy. We would ask those who still think that good soldiership is to be bought for money to read the last chapter of the book which we now introduce to them, and they will surely see reason to modify their opinions. It also especially illustrates the German leading military maxim that soldiers should in their peace studies be always called upon to imagine an enemy before them. This chapter on "The Attack" endeavours first to impress upon cavalry soldiers the necessity for great confidence, boldness, and vigour in their charges. The French Army, held at bay by Alvensleben's Corps before Metz, because the Prussian Cavalry was bold, confident, and vigorous, could tell how deeply the instructions had penetrated into the German mind. There must be no gaps in the charging line, no men hanging back a single yard under peril of ruin. If it comes to a hand-in-hand fight the rider must be cool and self-possessed. If he sees a colour, an officer, or a comrade in danger, he must fearlessly hasten to his assistance. The blade of the sword must be sharp, "and its possessor must never dishonour or destroy it by putting it to a use for which it was never intended." The lance is a deadly weapon, but requiring much skill. It must have a flag or leather button behind the point to prevent it from penetrating so far into the body of an enemy that it cannot easily be withdrawn. Directions are given even for single combat, the Lancer being recommended to strike his adversary's horse on the head to make it shy, when it becomes not easily manageable. The swordsman is told to thrust at his enemy's abdomen, or to cut at him behind the head, on the arms, or at the hand that holds the reins. The necessity of subordination and obedience is strongly inculcated. "Every sign, look, or command must be obeyed instantaneously and implicitly." Especially is this the case when withdrawing from a fight or pursuit. The habit of rallying as quickly as possible round the colours, the supports, or the commander, is not only taught theoretically but practised continually during peace by the whole Prussian army. The soldier must cherish the feeling that it is his special vocation to fight; that by courage and endurance he will conquer his enemy; "that his Sovereign and country will honour and reward his bravery, and that in the greatest danger his life is watched over by the Almighty God." "Courage is inseparable from honour, cowardice inseparable from ignominy. The soldier must value his honour more than his life, and must prefer death to disgrace." We are conscious that some readers will call this "German sentiment;" let them once try standing under a heavy fire, and they will acknowledge that in the presence of imminent death some other sentiment than the love of money is required to keep men's faces turned towards the enemy. The very last thought in the mind of a soldier should be self-interest, until, at least, he has come to regard dishonour or failure in duty as more terrible to him than death. General Von Mirus says that no man is to yield himself prisoner because he is surrounded, unless he is disabled by a wound or has lost his horse. If, however, in spite of all his efforts, he is made prisoner, he must bear his misfortune with dignity, and thus earn his adversary's respect. If a man loses his horse he is to try and save the saddlery, catch a riderless horse and appropriate him, or if this is impossible "make his way to the nearest infantry and fight in their ranks to the best of his power." Such precepts as these do not fall on inattentive ears in the Prussian army. We still seem to see the gallant bearing of some prisoners taken by the Austrians during the battle of Koniggratz, and as one of many instances of refusing to be left without arms we may mention this which occurred before Le Mans:—Prince Frederick Charles seeing an infantry soldier retiring along a road with his right hand smashed asked him how it had happened that his needle-gun had not been broken, for he still carried one in his left hand. "It was broken," replied the man, "but I soon picked up a better one." In all English books on war written by men who had really fought in civilized combat, we find the same sort of sentiment—the pride of the soldier—strongly insisted upon. The idea that the British soldier is incapable of military sentiment and the pride of bearing arms is entirely modern, just as is the false notion that he is by nature more stupid than the average of men drawn by conscription in foreign countries. The most uneducated English recruit is capable of being formed into a gallant and good soldier by training, and the sooner the country understands that soldiers ought not to be and must not be stupid the better for our national hopes. The principles of General von Mirus on the attack by cavalry upon cavalry may be summed up thus:—Attack a flank if you can, but if not, whether the enemy halt and fire or gallop to meet you, ram the spurs in and stick close together. If there are any gaps in the enemy's line dash into them and cut a road for those who follow. It is remarkable that in this, a recognized text-book for German cavalry, the possibility of breaking an enemy's infantry squares is still insisted upon. No doubt so long as infantry continues to dread the attack of cavalry there will always be a chance of breaking squares, but steady infantry need never fear the horsemen.

Though we have selected the chapter on attack to illustrate certain German ideas on military subjects, there is much more to be learnt from other parts of the book. In the introduction the reader is called upon to remember that on service the soldier often finds himself in a position where he must judge for himself, since he has only himself to depend upon. Every young soldier is therefore enjoined to make the best use of the time of peace, in order that he may be efficient in war. Grand battles are to be prepared for, but for one day of pitched battle there are many of minor operations requiring a thorough knowledge of field duties; and though it is necessary for the soldier to learn all his drills and peace work, "still he has to learn his field duty, which is more important than all." Theoretical should precede practical instruction, and no pains should be spared by instructors to make their men like and take an interest in what they are taught. Again and again, in all German books of instruction, both officers and soldiers are called upon to think for themselves. It is a marvel how there can be any doubt as to the wisdom of this advice, and to disprove the theory that thinking men are less likely than fools to submit themselves to the rules of discipline would be worth some pains were it not that the necessity for intelligence has become understood lately, so that men will think now whether to do so or not. So long as the training of the soldiers was confined to common drills it was possible to suppose individual thought unnecessary. Once put him in front of an army to watch over its safety as a cavalry vedette, and the thinking must be begun perforce.

The chapter on precautions to be taken on the march is worth the attentive study of English officers, because those precautions were scarcely ever taken during the late Autumn Manœuvres. Every marching body should be surrounded by a number of detachments of files, searching everywhere and keeping the flanks safe. There are regular rules for the action of these men, though no rule is held to be binding or any excuse taken if an officer or man quotes the regulations in his support after behaving with want of intelligence. It is the same with outposts, patrols, vedettes, and field piquets. General rules can be given, but no one can ever apply them without thinking for himself. The clever soldier will have the same advantage over the stupid one as clever men have in every situation of life over those who are uneducated or wanting in intellect. The difference between sharp eyes and dull ones, thoughtful heads or silly ones, may and probably will influence the fate of battles and empires. It will be well for all cavalry officers to study the maxims and general rules laid down in General von Mirus's book, learning them first, as he says, theoretically, and then taking every opportunity of practical exercise. Such labour will not be thrown away.

* *Cavalry Field Duty.* By Major-General von Mirus. Translated from the German. Captain Frank S. Russell, 14th King's Hussars.

The Right of Petitioning in France.—Paris, Dec. 8.—A circular has been addressed by the Prefect of Police to the Commissaries of Police, reminding them that a law is in existence prohibiting political manifestations in wine shops. In consequence of this circular, the police seized yesterday the forms of a petition for a dissolution of the Assembly found in various parts of Paris, and warned the proprietors of those wine shops of the legality of such proceedings.

Affairs of Cuba.—The startling news from Havannah that the Government of Cuba, through the commissioners of the Public Debt, had resolved to sell all slaves not employed on plantations, and also the shares of stock companies and other moveable embargoed properties belonging to adherents of the revolution, reveals to the whole world, as nothing else could, the real character of the issues involved in the civil war in that island. Whatever may be thought of the general policy of confiscating the personal property and real estate of insurgents, the proposition to sell the slaves who may be caught running round loose in the insurrectionary districts betrays a tendency towards a relapse to barbaric customs which, in this age of progress, must be regarded as in the last degree startling and atrocious. It shows that the much boasted loyalty of the Volunteers and Spanish adherents in Cuba is based on slaves and doubloons, and reveals, as nothing else could, the real tenure of Spanish dominion in the "ever faithful island." The policy of the Home Government in Spain in reference to the new slave selling programme adopted in Cuba will be looked for with much interest, and will go far towards determining the final results of the struggle for independence. If the advisers of King Amadeus and the Cortes sanction it, the sympathies of the whole civilized world will be freely given to the revolutionary movement, with the ultimate results of an extension of material aid from innumerable sources. If, on the other hand, it is repudiated and overruled, as it probably will be for very shame sake, then the Home Government will be powerless to enforce it, and the attempt to do so will alienate the bulk of its adherents in Cuba. And on this point it is to be observed that the Home Government has often measured strength with the "volunteers" and always with the result of being obliged to defer to their brutal instincts and prejudices. It will be seen that the position of the Spanish Government is beset with immense difficulties. Its true policy would be to adopt the bold course of giving Cuba a Constitution which would enable it to manage its own local affairs in its own way, somewhat on the plan adopted with so much success by England in British America and Australia. But Spain is hardly strong or rich enough, and still more, it may not be wise enough, to adopt this bold policy. So it is probable that the Cuban chaos must continue for an indefinite period, until the baser elements are eliminated or new ones introduced, which will determine the final result.—*New York Daily Bulletin.*

The Cost of a City Improvement.—It appears from a special report which has just been made by the Improvement Committee to the Court of Common Council of the City, that the works and approaches in connection with the Holborn Viaduct are now on the eve of completion, and a special resolution has been passed thanking the engineer, William Haywood, Esq., for his services, while the committee also express their satisfaction with the other officers engaged in the work. From a detailed account appended to the report, it appears that the entire gross expense of making the improvement to date has been 2,500,887*l.*, viz.:—

	£
Purchase of ground, premises, goodwills, and other interests	1,826,331
Structure of the viaduct, including bridges, staircases, subways, approaches, and water pipes, statuary,	335,166
Legal engineering and surveying charges, salaries, and incidental expenses	177,010
Interest on surplus lands from	132,339
Exhumation and reinterment of bodies from two Churchyards	12,548
Re-erection of parochial buildings of St. Andrews, Holborn	12,841
Maintenance of structure and approaches until charge assumed by Commissioners of Sewers	4,652
Total	2,500,887

This is the gross outlay for a very great improvement, and is probably the approximate amount, the account being nearly quite closed. What the net outlay will be, which is the important point, depends upon the letting value of the surplus lands, an operation which as yet is necessarily incomplete. It appears, however, that the area available is about 184,000 superficial, and yields a rental of 28,339*l.*, the remaining area unlet being nearly as much, amounting to 171,000 superficial feet. Should the remaining area let well, there will obviously be a considerable income to be capitalised and deducted from the gross expenditure in any computation of the cost of the Holborn Valley Improvement. A net income of 40,000*l.* capitalised at 25 years' purchase would represent a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, reducing the net outlay to 1,500,000*l.*; and judging by the way the land already let has turned out, the minimum sum of 40,000*l.* annually will, to all appearance, be realised. —*Economist.*

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at TWO AND HALF PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to SIX months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong | Shanghai.

Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED T. ATKINS
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

Head Office—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3